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aspirates of every kind." We are at a loss how he came to make such a wild statement as this, for, though deficient in *th* and using *h* but little, they have a great number of aspirates, especially of peculiar sibilant-aspirates. In Russian *g* is sometimes pronounced *h* and *gh*, and there are, besides, *zh*, *tch*, *sch*, *schtch*, *ch* (hard), *ph*, and *s* (the sounds, as below, being here indicated in English letters). In Bohemian we have *f*, *h*, *s*, *tch*, *sh*, *zh*, *rz*, and *ch* hard. And the Polish use *tsh*, *tch*, *ch* (hard), *f*, *h*, *rz*, *sh*, *zh*, and *s*. Here is an abundance of aspirates. And not only are they numerous, but they are frequently used. We here take occasion to say, that a study of the Slavic languages would be of great benefit to a philological student. They stand next and not far off in usefulness to the Sanskrit. In them we see languages fuller in forms than the Greek or Latin, which are now in life and use, and we begin to realize how Latin was spoken. So in the study of phonology especially they offer great benefits. We are yet not sorry that Dr. Dwight has written this chapter on Phonology; for it will interest many who have not studied the subject before, and incite them to investigate it to a greater extent. But we hope that all will read it with great caution, trusting little and doubting much.

We wish we could speak well of Dr. Dwight's style, but it is not only inflated, overloaded, frequently careless and confused, but occasionally ungrammatical. The punctuation of his sentences is most wretched, and there is often the greatest difficulty in picking out the meaning. The subject is not only separated from the verb by commas, but often by semicolons or colons, and sometimes by all three. There is hardly a page that is not disfigured in this way. Whether Dr. Dwight has a peculiar theory of punctuation, we do not know; but if he has, he owes it to his readers to set it forth.

6. — *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution. With an Historical Essay.* By LORENZO SABINE. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1864. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xii. and 608, 600.

ON the first publication of Mr. Sabine's elaborate work on "The American Loyalists," as it was then denominated, the general subject of which it treats was discussed at length in this journal; and very little need be added to what was then written.* Our present remarks, therefore, will be confined to a notice of the changes which have been introduced in the enlarged and revised edition now before us, and to some further observations on the manner in which the author has exe-

* N. A. Review, No. 136, Art. VI.

cuted a task of no little difficulty and delicacy. When his first edition was published, the printed sources of information for such a work were confined to a few books, of which the third volume of Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts," "The Life of Peter van Schaack," "The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen," and Simcoe's "Military Journal" are alone worthy of special mention; and even now the number of works of this class is very small. It was to local traditions, contemporary newspapers, and monumental inscriptions that Mr. Sabine was obliged to resort for most of his details. But for conducting an inquiry which was rendered more than ordinarily difficult by the lack of manuscript documents, as well as of printed authorities, he possessed some personal advantages; and it soon became a specialty. He had early acquired the habits of patient industry which were essential to its successful prosecution, while by his residence in a frontier town he was brought into frequent contact with the immediate descendants of the men whose lives he had undertaken to write. His previous studies had given him a large familiarity with our Colonial history; he had already obtained an honorable rank as a biographer and an essayist; and his well-earned reputation for thoroughness of research and fairness of statement was a pledge that he would do justice to both parties. That the fruit of his labors justified the general expectation will be readily conceded; and from the first his work has been regarded as an important addition to our historical literature. In the new edition it ought to be received with even greater favor.

In the form in which it is now published we have the matured results of more than twenty-five years' study of the subject; and on almost every page are the marks of careful revision. A considerable portion of the Historical Essay has been rewritten; the order of the topics treated in it has been judiciously changed in several instances; and it has also been much enlarged, in part, by incorporating the substance of an article on British Colonial Politics, which first appeared in our pages several years ago; and, in part, by adding some instructive remarks on the various obstacles which the leaders of the popular party had to encounter in carrying on the war. These changes and additions much increase the value of the Essay, and every one who has had occasion to consult this part of Mr. Sabine's work will be glad to learn that it has been divided into chapters, and furnished with a table of contents. Some of the statements in it, as our readers may remember, were called in question shortly after the appearance of the first edition, and Southern writers and speakers unhesitatingly accused Mr. Sabine of misrepresenting the part taken by South Carolina during the Revolution. To these charges he replies at length, reaffirming that "she failed to meet the requisi-

tions of Congress for troops to the extent of her ability," that in this respect her course contrasts unfavorably with that of most of the other Colonies, and that during the contest there the two parties "did not always meet in open and fair fight, nor give and take the courtesies, and observe the rules of civilized warfare." These allegations he supports by adequate proof; and he also inserts again "the obnoxious table of the 'Continentials' furnished by the several States, in a new form, but without alteration as to results." In its present form, however, this tabular statement is much less open to criticism than was the first table, and the argument from it is even stronger, because less encumbered by details. In only one instance has Mr. Sabine found it necessary to correct an important statement of fact in consequence of the strictures on this part of his essay. In his first edition he asserted, in accordance with the general belief fifteen or twenty years ago, that Northern soldiers fought side by side with Southern soldiers in nearly all of the principal battles in Georgia and the Carolinas; but it is now known that this belief was erroneous, and Mr. Sabine readily admits that he has been unable to discover any evidence that Northern troops were employed in the campaigns south of Virginia, and that only a small number of them were present at the siege of Yorktown. It is perhaps needless to add, that two of the principal generals employed in the Carolinas — Greene and Lincoln — were from New England, and that another — Morgan, the conqueror at Cowpens — was born in New Jersey.

In passing to the body of the work, we notice the same marks of continued research and careful revision. Many new names have been added; new facts have been brought to light, and silently inserted in their proper place; a considerable number of the sketches have been rewritten or greatly enlarged; and some unimportant errors have been corrected. Even a cursory examination will show how large have been these additions. For instance, to take only a few examples from the first two letters of the alphabet, we find that the notices of John and Thomas Amory, which in the first edition covered only six lines, now fill three pages; the notices of the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty and his son Sir Samuel Auchmuty, which in the first edition were comprised in half a page, are extended to two pages; the notice of Henry Barnes of Marlborough is extended from three and a half lines to nearly two pages, and that of Nathaniel Brinley from two lines and a half to more than a page and a half. These additions of new names and of new matter are sufficient to require for the letters A and B more than twice as much space as they filled in the first edition; and a comparison of the other letters in

the alphabet would show a similar result. In the aggregate, the new edition contains nearly twice as much matter as that which it supercedes ; and it seems scarcely probable that future inquirers will be able to add many new facts of importance, or any noteworthy names, to Mr. Sabine's record. Undoubtedly some names have been overlooked ; and there are some blanks to be filled, and some doubtful points to be settled, before the work can be justly regarded as an exhaustive account of our American Loyalists. But every competent critic will admit that few sins of omission can be laid to Mr. Sabine's charge ; and even if his work were much less complete than it now is, it would still be a durable monument of his industry, his ample knowledge of his subject, and his entire freedom from any unfair bias towards either the Whigs or the defeated and despised faction whose history he has so satisfactorily illustrated.

In respect to one or two points, however, we are inclined to take exception to Mr. Sabine's plan ; and without repeating what was said in our former notice as to his selection of the term *Loyalists*, instead of *Tories*, to designate the adherents to the Crown during the American Revolution, we think that he has not only been unfortunate in his choice of a title, but that he has included in his work notices of individuals who do not belong to the class designated. We see no reason why men who, like Theodore Atkinson, Jr., Governor Fitch of Connecticut, and Thomas Hancock, died before the first blood was shed, should be included in such a work. It is indeed true, as Mr. Sabine somewhere remarks, that long before the skirmish at Lexington party lines were as sharply defined as they were at any time afterward ; but it is not less true that frequent changes of party occurred during the ten years from 1765 to 1775, and it can be affirmed of very few men who died before the final outbreak, that their opinions were so firmly settled as to leave no room for doubt in respect to the course which they would have taken after the war began. "In 1764 and 1765," says John Adams, "Harrison Gray, Esquire, Treasurer of the Province, and member of his Majesty's Council, and Colonel Brattle of Cambridge, also a member of his Majesty's Council, and colonel of a regiment of militia, were both as open and decided Americans as James Otis." * Yet the former went to Halifax when the British troops evacuated Boston, in 1776, and the latter was included in the Proscription and Banishment Act of 1778 ; and of three other prominent Loyalists — Jonathan Sewall, Daniel Leonard, and Samuel Quincy — Mr. Adams expresses the opinion that they had been patriots as decided as he was himself. Nor can we altogether see the propriety of includ-

* Works, Vol. X. p. 93.

ing under one common designation men who, like Benedict Arnold; deliberately betrayed their native country, and men who, like Gage, Dunmore, and others, merely came here under a royal appointment, and probably had no intention of fixing their permanent residence in America. So, too, we think a strict observance of the limitations of his subject would have excluded the names of Arnold's second wife, of Lady Frankland, and of most of the other women mentioned in the second edition, as well as of the Rev. Eli Forbes, sometime minister of Brookfield and of Gloucester in this State, whose name appears for the first time in the new edition, and of others who are noticed in both editions. It is indeed certain that Mr. Forbes was at one time regarded as unfriendly to the popular cause; but Mr. Babson, the careful and accurate historian of Gloucester, says that it was a "groundless suspicion," and we are inclined to concur in this opinion. If Mr. Sabine has erred in any respect, it is in including persons whose position was so equivocal that they might sometimes be regarded as Tories and sometimes as Whigs, and who, from timidity or from dislike of extreme men and measures, never openly committed themselves to either party. Persons of this class would be properly enumerated in a Catalogue of Trimmers, but they scarcely belong in a Dictionary of Loyalists.

The names which would be excluded under these limitations are not numerous, but Mr. Sabine's book would be made better by their omission; and where there is so little room for criticism, we should be glad to bestow unqualified praise.

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- 7.—*A Commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, Critical, Doctrinal, and Homiletical, embodying for Popular Use and Edification the Results of German and English Exegetical Literature, and designed to meet the Difficulties of Modern Scepticism. With a General Introduction, treating of the Genuineness, Authenticity, Historic Verity, and Inspiration of the Gospel Records, and of the Harmony and Chronology of the Gospel History.* By WILLIAM NAST, D. D. Cincinnati: Poe and Hitchcock. 1864. Large 8vo. pp. 760.

THE substance of this work was originally published about two years ago in the German language. It forms part of a projected Commentary on the whole New Testament, which the author was induced to undertake at the instance of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the benefit of his countrymen in the United States, among whom he has labored for many years as a missionary. The work having been favorably received both in this country and in Ger-